

REMARKS

Claims 1 and 3-7 are pending in this application, of which claims 1, 3 and 4 have been amended. No new claims have been added.

The Abstract stands objected to for having more than the allowable 150 words.

Accordingly, a new corrected Abstract is attached hereto.

Claims 3-4 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph, as indefinite.

It should be noted that claim 1 recites "a predetermined detection threshold," so claims 3 and 4 have been amended by adding the word "predetermined" before the words "detection threshold."

Thus, the 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph, rejection should be withdrawn.

Claims 1 and 3-4 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as anticipated by U.S. Patent 4, 982,176 to Schwarz (hereafter "Schwarz").

Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection.

Schwarz discloses a solar powered outdoor lighting and alarm system activated by motion detection. The system includes a light source or alarm, a passive infrared (PIR) sensor in conjunction with a battery recharged via solar cells, and a control circuit coupled to the light source or alarm, the PIR sensor, and the rechargeable battery. The control circuit guarantees that the light source or alarm is turned on by the battery only when the sensor senses the presence of a moving target. In the case of a lighting system, a timer is utilized to turn off a lamp after a desired period of time (e.g., 3 minutes). By limiting the "on-time" of the light source, a two to five watt bulb may be used. In the case of an alarm, the alarm may be hardwired to the control circuit; or if desired, a transmitter 85 powered by the rechargeable battery may be used to transmit an alarm signal to a remote receiver. The receiver is in turn

coupled to its own power supply and to a control circuit which controls or switches desired components such as horns, bells, lights, etc.

Column 8, lines 3-17 discloses:

Also connected to the collector of transistor 445 is an RF transmission circuit 85 which preferably resonates at approximately 300 MHz when the voltage at the collector of transistor 445 goes high. RF transmission circuit includes SAW resonator CR1, inductor L1, capacitors C1, C2, C3, npn transistor Q1, pnp transistor Q2, resistors R1, R2, R3, R4, R5, R6, R7, R8, R9, and an encoder 260. The encoder and its associated switches permits the RF signal which is generated by the transmitter 85 and transmitted over antenna 287 to be encoded in a manner corresponding to the receiver-decoder circuit which will be receiving the signal. In this manner, the RF signal will be "personal" to the user's system.

This passage indicates that the transmitter 85 is turned on the moment transistor 445 is turned on.

The Examiner has urged that transmitter 85 includes a regulator configured to provide an "operating voltage for a short time period only upon receiving said detection output (Dout) from said detection circuit," as recited in claim 1 of the instant application.

Applicants respectfully disagree. Schwarz fails to disclose a regulator for regulating the operating voltage "for a short time period," as recited in claim 1 of the instant application. Although the Examiner has cited column 3, lines 56-66 for disclosing such a regulating function via the rechargeable battery 30, there is no disclosure of such a function being performed by the rechargeable battery 30.

Furthermore, the Examiner has also cited this passage for teaching a clock function.

Applicants respectfully disagree. The fact that RF transmitter 85 resonates at 300 MHz when the voltage at the collector of transistor 445 goes high, as disclosed at column 8, lines 3-16 fails to provide a clock signal, as claimed.

Thus, the 35 U.S.C. §102(b) rejection should be withdrawn.

Claim 6 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as unpatentable over Schwarz in view of U.S. Patent 6,275,712 to Gray et al. (hereafter "Gray et al.").

Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection.

Gray et al. has been cited for teaching a controller connected to monitor a level of said electric power accumulated in said power supply and to keep said normal mode and disable said sleep mode while said electric power is higher than a predetermined power level.

Gray et al., like Schwarz discussed above, fails to teach, mention or suggest the feature recited in claim 1, as amended, from which claim 6 depends.

Thus, the 35 U.S.C. §103(a) rejection should be withdrawn.

Claim 7 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as unpatentable over Schwarz in view of U.S. Patent 7,193,201 to Motte (hereafter "Motte").

Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection.

Motte has been cited for teaching a photovoltaic cell but, like the other cited references, fails to teach, mention or suggest the feature of claim 1, as amended, from which claim 7 depends.

Thus, the 35 U.S.C. §103(a) rejection should be withdrawn.

The Examiner has indicated that claim 5 would be allowable if rewritten in independent form. Applicants respectfully defer this action until a FINAL Office Action, if any, is received.

In view of the aforementioned amendments and accompanying remarks, remaining claims 1 and 3-7, as amended, are in condition for allowance, which action, at an early date, is respectfully requested.

The Director is hereby authorized to charge any deficiency in the fees filed, asserted to be filed or which should have been filed herewith (or with any paper hereafter filed in this application by this firm) to our Deposit Account No. 04-1105.

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Respectfully submitted,

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